

KIEL CENTER OF GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH

Well Protected and Centrally Located For Use of Fleet—
Harbor One of Finest
in World.

Washington, Aug. 25.—"Built up around the deep pocket, the Kiel Fische, a narrow arm of the Baltic sea that cuts its way back into the province of Holstein, the old city of Kiel lies well-shielded from all hostile attack and centrally placed for the use of the fleet, either upon the open ocean or upon the inland sea," begins a bulletin just prepared by the National Geographic society. "This ancient port city is headquarters for German sea strength, the first naval station of the empire, the point from which the orders have been issued directing the unequal duel between the ships of the Kaiser and the fleets of Britain."

"The great war-harbor of Kiel is one of the finest and most powerfully protected in the world. The sea-arm, whose base is enclosed by the port, has a narrow entrance and a long, irregular surface. The entrance and the strategic points along the bank are heavily fortified. Fort Falkenstein and Fort St. George guard the narrow about three and one-half miles above the town. Flanking the northern termination of the new Kiel canal, the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, a triumph of patience and engineering, cuts its way into the sheltered bay. By means of this canal, Kiel is in close communication with the North sea, and units of the Kaiser's navy can be transferred rapidly and safely from the war theater of the open ocean to that of the Baltic."

"The Kaiser Wilhelm canal or the Kiel Ship canal is the product of an idea which ripened through centuries. Projects for connecting the Baltic and North seas by a water route through the northern peninsula which should avoid the dangerous voyage around Jutland were considered as early as 1700, but it remained to the military necessities of a great empire to bring about the realization of this advantageous waterway for trade. Any number of halfhearted beginnings of the projected work were made before the construction of the present canal was undertaken by the first German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm I, in 1893. The original canal has been extensively improved."

"The canal crosses the peninsula, from Hohenau to Brunsbüttel at the mouth of the Elbe, at sea level, the locks at either end making it possible to neutralize the tides. It is 9 1/2 miles long, with a depth of more than 20 feet and a width sufficient to pass the largest men-of-war. A steamer takes between eight and nine hours to pass through the canal, thus bringing the advance German naval base at Heligoland within easy reach of the Kiel headquarters. The whole way at night is lighted by electricity. The first cost of the Baltic Ship canal was \$39,000,000. Other millions have been expended in its improvement. Regular steamer excursion service was maintained here before the war, but the voyage offered little of interest besides steep banks and here and there a castle."

"Great imperial docks, arsenals and navy yards are located at Kiel, as are also admiralty headquarters and the imperial naval academy. Foreigners were not admitted to the docks and yards. Many thousands of visitors regularly attended Kiel Week (Kiel Woche), the great German regatta held each year during the latter part of this regatta was an event of first importance in the world of international sport, and yachts from all nations interested in water sports were annually entered in its famous races. The yacht Hohenzollern, housing the emperor and the imperial family, built each year the central point of the regatta, cosmopolitan throng of sportsmen."

"Kiel is one of the oldest towns in Holstein. The older parts of the town are laid out having twisting, narrow, indifferently paved streets and being flanked by gnarled, time-tortured buildings. The new town, however, is filled with handsome structures, and is well-planned. The city has grown in an artistic, industrial, commercially, socially, and artistically, since becoming naval headquarters for the empire and of the greatest sport event upon the German sport calendar."

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington, Vt., office reports the volume of business done in store products appears, in certain lines, improved over what was obtained three months ago. In granite, another manufacturing plant is to be built by a monumental company. Some impetus has been given to the business of the manufacturers of granite for building work by reason of orders received. The demand for granite shows but little change. Slate is running the general condition in the building trade. Little, if any, work is being done in asbestos. Soapstone is reported as in moderate demand. China clay is said to be in good demand. Tale production at the plants in the State is considerably in excess of normal, and the outlook appears encouraging for a further increase in the near future. The demand for lime is classified as fair. Manufacturers of certain grades of paper indicate plans for the increase of working force. This paper moves slowly. Gummed paper is reported quiet. The production at the furniture manufacturing plants is said to be little changed. There is a good demand for butter tins.

The continued rains have retarded the growth of corn, but have benefited fall seed. The demand for foodstuffs keeps up reasonably well. The wholesale confectionery trade speaks of the volume of business as comparing well with the same period of a year ago, considering general conditions. Automobile dealers complain of inability to obtain cars to fill orders on hand. Manufacturers of maple sugar apparatus speak of the volume of trade as some better than usual for the period. Lumber manufacturers report that product moving slowly. There is a fair demand for boxes and box shooks. Manufacturers of brushes report a reasonably good volume of new business. Hat makers do not change much. Collections continue below normal. The week has been free from mercantile failures in this State.

August 21, 1915

SUFFRAGISTS PAY FORMAL VISIT TO MR. DILLINGHAM

Congressional Union Endeavors
to Secure Senator's Support
for Susan B. Anthony
Amendment.

Montpelier, Aug. 24.—A group of suffragists from Senator Dillingham's district met at the Hamilton this morning and marched to the senator's office carrying a banner which read "Will Senator Dillingham Vote for the National Suffrage Amendment?" Senator Dillingham voted against this measure in the 63rd Congress.

Considerable interest has been shown by the Montpelier suffragists in the methods and policy of the Congressional Union. Mrs. William Colt of New York, chairman of the New York branch, also a member of the advisory council of the union, spoke at a meeting at the home of Mrs. J. Borden Estee, wife of former Mayor Estee, yesterday afternoon. Those at the meeting formed a temporary committee to organize a delegation to visit Senator Dillingham. Mrs. Fred Blanchard, president of the Montpelier Equal Suffrage association, arranged for the meeting with the senator, and Miss Louise Clark, vice-president of the Suffrage association, and Mrs. Estee organized the delegation.

Mrs. Estee, who is a member of the advisory council of the Congressional Union, presided with Senator Dillingham and introduced the speaker, Mrs. Colt. Mrs. Colt went carefully over the State's rights argument, taking up the points which had been a stumbling block to Senator Dillingham, also going over the need of federal action to put all women in the country in a position to stand behind federal legislation. She considered precedent for amending the constitution, the political expedience of party action, and the disability of women voters moving from one State to another, ending with the object of the delegation, stating that the delegation is but one of a nation-wide campaign, and that every representative voting against the Mondell resolution in the 63rd Congress, (to be known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the 64th Congress) and re-elected to the 64th Congress, will be deputized before Congress convenes.

The Susan B. Anthony amendment, which will be voted upon in the 64th Congress and which the Montpelier suffragists are asking Senator Dillingham to support, reads: "Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The amendment must be passed in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote of the members present, a quorum being present. A federal amendment once passed by Congress is passed forever and is thereafter before the State Legislatures for their consideration.

The women of Senator Dillingham's district asked the senator to support this democratic measure in the coming Congress. They do not ask him as to his belief in the principle of women suffrage, but they ask and strongly urge him to give his support to this measure which they consider of the greatest interest to women in the next Congress.

BRIEF DESPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 24.—The hurricane which recently swept over the West Indies destroyed to her cent of the banana trees on the north side of the island of Jamaica, according to officers of the steamer Commodore Rollins, which arrived to-day. The steamer brought a large cargo of bananas which were cut from the trees felled by the hurricane.

New York, Aug. 24.—The steamship Helio, with passengers and cargo from Copenhagen, arrived here to-day. Officers of the ship said they were helped up by the Dardanelles are reported to be in a matter of indifference to the allies which the Balkan States lend a hand, their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria and also to shorten Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons negotiations with the near eastern capitals are being watched with interest and the decision of Serbia on the proposals of the quadruple entente for satisfying the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of ministers to-morrow, is anxiously awaited.

It is believed in London that Serbia's reply will prove satisfactory and that Bulgaria's cooperation will be assured. This would open the way also for an active policy on the part of Roumania who wants assurances Bulgaria will not attack her before she commences to move her troops. It is confidently expected all these questions will be settled satisfactorily to the allies and that within the same period the future policy of Greece will be definitely announced.

In the meantime Austro-German armies are aiming more heavy blows at Russia in the hope of putting her on the defensive indefinitely and permitting the removal of some of their own troops to other fronts, particularly Serbia and Italy, in the hope of repeating their eastern successes. The Russians are encouraged, however, by their naval victory in the Gulf of Riga which has delayed Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's great out-flanking movement through Courland and are offering very stiff resistance at almost every point in the Baltic provinces.

While the Russians are falling back east and south of Kovno it is explained by Petrograd that this was necessary to prevent them from being outflanked. They still hold both banks of the Niemen river from Prey just south of Kovno southward to Grodno, one of the few fortresses still held by the Russians. On all sides of the Brest-Litovsk the Austro-Germans claim to be making progress while well to the southeast of the fortress the Austrians report their cavalry has entered Kovno, an important railway junction on the lines to Kiev and Rovno.

There has been heavy fighting in the Vostoks without any change in the positions of the opposing armies.

FACIAL FOULAGE.
"Do you think whiskers would improve my appearance?"
"I hardly know, old chap. What variety do you contemplate cultivating the kind that bristle or the species that droop?"—Pittsburgh Post.

JUST TAKING YOUR MONEY
This Bank gives a greater service than simply taking your money on deposit. Our courteous attention is appreciated, but even above that we make our customers feel that they are part of our institution.
Two millions of dollars of assets and still growing.

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One Year of War Has Cost Leading Belligerents Sum of \$45,739,500,000

One year of war has cost the leading belligerents in direct monetary outlay more than all the great wars of the period since Napoleon. Counting all elements of loss, the year's struggle, it is estimated, has cost the nations at war, exclusive of Turkey, Japan and the Balkan countries involved, the following sums:

BELGIUM.	
Direct cost of Belgian army	\$12,500,000
Loss of property	1,000,000,000
Destruction of property	1,250,000,000
Losses in human capital	200,000,000
Total	\$2,632,500,000

FRANCE.	
Direct cost	\$2,747,000,000
Loss of national income	3,125,000,000
Destruction of property	800,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	1,740,000,000
Total	\$8,432,000,000

RUSSIA.	
Direct cost	\$5,000,000,000
Indirect cost, loss of trade, destruction in Poland	2,500,000,000
Capitalized value of human life lost	1,500,000,000
Total	\$7,000,000,000

BRITISH EMPIRE.	
Direct cost	\$3,540,000,000
Separation allowances	1,500,000,000
Loss of production	1,000,000,000
Loss of income as the world's bankers	250,000,000
Total	\$6,290,000,000

GERMANY.	
Direct cost	\$4,690,000,000
Loss on agricultural production	1,000,000,000
Loss on manufacturing production	3,375,000,000
Loss of interest on investments abroad	125,000,000
Loss of earnings on shipping power, etc.	150,000,000
Loss of earnings of German banking and business abroad	50,000,000
Capitalized loss of human life	4,395,000,000
Total	\$13,875,000,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
Direct cost	\$2,510,000,000
Capitalized value of loss of human life	1,200,000,000
Loss of production	3,000,000,000
Destruction of property	500,000,000
Total	\$7,510,000,000

Thus the total cost, direct and indirect, omitting the countries named, at the lowest estimate, is as follows:

ALLIES.	
Belgium	\$2,632,500,000
France	\$8,432,000,000
Russia	7,000,000,000
British Empire	6,290,000,000
Total	\$24,354,500,000

GERMANIC ALLIES.	
Austria-Hungary	\$7,510,000,000
Germany	13,875,000,000
Total	\$21,385,000,000

The total direct or indirect cost to all of these belligerents is therefore the gigantic total of \$45,739,500,000.

TURKS SAID TO BE DISCOURAGED

Optimistic Reports from Peninsula—Few Weeks Will See
Allies' Most Difficult
Task Done.

London, Aug. 24.—Optimistic reports concerning operations on the Gallipoli peninsula have been in circulation for the past few days and prophecies are freely made that a few weeks will see the close of the allies' most difficult task in the near east. The Turks, too, expect the Anglo-French forces to be successful, if news reaching Sofia from Constantinople is reliable. In fact it is felt here now that so far as the Dardanelles are concerned it is a matter of indifference to the allies whether the Balkan States lend a hand, their assistance is wanted, however, against Austria and also to shorten Turkish resistance if the straits are opened. For these reasons negotiations with the near eastern capitals are being watched with interest and the decision of Serbia on the proposals of the quadruple entente for satisfying the aspirations of Bulgaria, which will be reached at a council of ministers to-morrow, is anxiously awaited.

It is believed in London that Serbia's reply will prove satisfactory and that Bulgaria's cooperation will be assured. This would open the way also for an active policy on the part of Roumania who wants assurances Bulgaria will not attack her before she commences to move her troops. It is confidently expected all these questions will be settled satisfactorily to the allies and that within the same period the future policy of Greece will be definitely announced.

In the meantime Austro-German armies are aiming more heavy blows at Russia in the hope of putting her on the defensive indefinitely and permitting the removal of some of their own troops to other fronts, particularly Serbia and Italy, in the hope of repeating their eastern successes. The Russians are encouraged, however, by their naval victory in the Gulf of Riga which has delayed Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's great out-flanking movement through Courland and are offering very stiff resistance at almost every point in the Baltic provinces.

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FRENCH CREDIT OF \$20,000,000

Its Purpose Is to Enable American Exporters to Be Paid in Dollars in the United States.

New York, Aug. 24.—Announcement was made to-night by Brown Brothers & Co. that arrangements for a \$20,000,000 French commercial export credit have been completed and the credit issued. "The purpose of the credit," say the bankers in their announcement, "is to enable American exporters to be paid in dollars in the United States, eliminating any risk of exchange and thus facilitating our exports. It will also enable French buyers of American merchandise and other commodities, who have found it difficult, owing to extraordinary conditions now prevailing, to obtain exchange with which to settle their accounts with American merchants."

The credit is for a period of one year and is to be availed of by drafts at 90 days' sight.

Five British financiers, and not three as originally reported, probably will represent Great Britain in arranging a foreign credit here to meet bills for munitions and other supplies due American exporters, according to advices said to have been received to-day by New York financiers from London. It was considered possible that this delegation of five would discuss the issuance of a joint credit loan to Great Britain, France and Russia, but bankers here declined to discuss this eventuality until after the arrival of the London financiers in New York.

A POOR POLICY FOR DAIRYMEN.

(From the Bennington Banner.)
Vermont farmers are numbered among the creditors of W. A. C. Grosvenor, a Boston milk dealer who has gone into bankruptcy admitting that he has debts of \$161,263. Charles Spinnery of Middlebury, who presumably represents a large number of Adirondack county farmers, has filed a claim amounting to \$50,000. If the amount of money that has been taken from Vermont farmers by wholesale dealers and commission merchants, either through poor management of more questionable methods, could be returned and distributed per capita, it would take a good vacation on our share of the dividend. Experience in recent years has particularly demonstrated that dealing with milkmen in the cities is a precarious business. While it is the easiest method of disposing of the dairy product, it is open to criticism for the reason that a farm deteriorates from year to year under the process. The farmer who sells his milk to the city market can not raise young stock to an advantage and must keep up his herd of cattle through purchase.

A MARTYR TO THIRTY.
"You must bring home some tomatoes tomorrow."
"But you don't like tomatoes, my dear."
"Never mind. I have had a bottle of marmalade dressing that positively must be used up."—Pittsburgh Post.

VILNA IS ONE OF THE TEUTONS' MAN OBJECTIVES

Its Capture Would Cause More
Startling Change in Eastern
Campaign Than That
of Warsaw.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Vilna is one of the most important immediate objectives of the Teutonic drives in Russia, for its capture and retention by the Germans would not only threaten the communication of the Czar's armies but would also cripple the second line of Russian defense, along the Bug, or the Brest-Litovsk line. The holding of Vilna would practically cut the northern communications of the powerful fortress and military entrenchment upon the Bug, and bring with it a more startling change in the eastern campaign than even the capture of Warsaw. A description of this important city is given in a statement on war geography issued by the National Geographic society. It reads:

Vilna is a city of 100,000, an industrial and trade center situated in the middle of a region of tangled forests, almost impassable marshes, and low-lying lakes, at the intersection of the railways from Warsaw to Petrograd and from Lihuan, the Baltic port, to Rostov, at the mouth of the Don. It lies nearly midway between the cities of Grodno and Delninsk, two other points upon the Warsaw-Petrograd railway threatened by the German invaders. Petrograd lies 436 miles away to the north-northwest of Vilna, and the country in between is a labyrinth of lake, morass, woodland and wet meadowland. It is more than 100 miles from the German frontier, toward which it is guarded by the fortress of Kovno in the northwest.

"The city is an ancient one, of which fact its appearance bears every testimony, for its irregular ground-plan straggles among, around and over the knot of hills upon which the city is built in accordance with the traditional aimlessness of the middle ages. Its streets are narrow and not especially well-lit. It is, however, a general air of comfortable prosperity, for Vilna sends large quantities of goods to the Black sea and to the Baltic. It handles a very extensive business in grain and timber, articles which it exported before the present war in great quantities to Germany, to Holland, and to England. It also has important textile and leather industries. Vilna manufactures considerable tobacco, knit goods, clothing, artificial flowers and gloves."

"The old town is rich in memories. A mass of ruins that were once a brilliant castle of the Jagellons is here. Vilna was probably founded in the early part of the 13th century, but is first mentioned as the chief fortified town of the Lithuanians in 1325. It was the nucleus about which the great Lithuanian power grew, and a capital in which the ancient religious service was continued until the end of the 16th century. The God Perkunas housed here in a splendid temple and protected his people in their swamp and woodland until destroyed ruthlessly in 1587 by Prince Jascello, after his conversion and baptism."

"Wars, plague and destructive fires have played havoc with the city's prosperity and growth. It was nearly ruined altogether in the 17th century, during the struggle between Russia and Poland. Russia finally took possession of the city in 1795, after Poland's partition. The Poles of Vilna aided the uprisings against their Russian overlords in 1831 and in 1863, and after punishment was administered for this by the Czar's government. The native Russian element in the city is small. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the population is Jewish, while the Lithuanians and Poles make up the greatest part of the remainder."

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

Gratifying publicity for Vermont's scenic and road attractions for tourists.

(From the Brattleboro Reformer.)
Vermont is being well advertised in the trip suggested by the Automobile club of America, which points out to prospective tourists the charms of a journey from New York through western Massachusetts to the State of Vermont, thence upon the coast side of Vermont, through Bennington, Manchester, Rutland and Burlington, across the State either by way of Montpelier or by Newbury and Willoughby lake to Littleton, N. H., and down the Connecticut valley via Claremont, Walpole, Brattleboro and Northfield. Vermont, auto-mobilers who desire a short vacation would gain new ideas about their own State if they made the trip from their homes over the course in this State as outlined by the influential club. "See America first" is a popular slogan at the present time, and the way to start is to see your own State.

VERMONT GRANITE STILL LEADS.

(From the Barre Times.)
Vermont granite—Bethel stock, to be specific—has been the subject of a Eddy memorial to be erected in Boston by the followers of Christian Science. Thus goes on the process of moving Vermont out in order to satisfy the remainder of the world.

SOME ROAD SUGGESTIONS.

(From the Barre Times.)
Some splendid suggestions as regards the maintenance of the highways are given by the (Greenfield) Mass. Gazette to Massachusetts towns, and the suggestions are so applicable to Vermont towns in the hilly sections that they are herewith given:
"The damage done to roads by the rains will bring a heavy burden on many of the smaller towns. As a general thing, the poorer the town, the more it suffers by this kind of damage. It is usually the most sparsely settled towns that have the hardest hills, where the water runs down with the most force and produces the biggest washouts. A great deal of this damage could be saved by more attention in digging out gutters. It is a common observation on country roads that there is no place for the water to run. Consequently it rushes through the middle of the road, after tearing out material that has recently been placed on the highway at heavy expense. It is far cheaper in the long run to keep roads well provided with gutters and culverts."
Another suggestion that might be added is that the plan of heaping the scrapings

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4 per Cent. Compound Interest
Do not wait to accumulate large amounts, but whenever you have a small sum deposit it. The time to start is now.
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C. P. Smith, President.
F. W. Perry, Vice-president.
E. S. Inham, Assistant Treasurer.
F. W. Ward, Treasurer.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to exercise proper diligence in the selection of your bank. Our record of over thirty years is an "open book" to everyone in this community and "success" is entered on the credit side of every page. That we share our success with our patrons is evidenced by the "extra interest" that we pay from time to time in addition to our guaranteed rate of four per cent.

THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO

City Hall Square—North
"SAFETY FIRST."

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 11 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt.
Interest at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum paid depositors July 1, 1915, making three consecutive dividends at this increased rate.
No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 35 years.
Over \$2,200,000.00 of Deposits.
Over \$2,427,000.00 of Assets.
Surplus is \$227,000.00, which is now over 10 per cent. of its deposits.
Knowledge of safe investments gained by 45 years' experience.
In choosing a place for your money, consider safety all the time.
Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.
The surplus belongs to the depositors.
Deposits on or before September 5 receive interest from September 1.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VT.
DON'T STOP SAVING

Saving is the safe ladder to success and wise is he who starts to climb it early in life. Keep up your good work in depositing funds to your credit in the Home Savings Bank. New accounts are invited.
4% INTEREST PAID!

HOWARD NATIONAL BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.
Capital \$300,000. Surplus and Profits \$300,000.

SAFETY FOR THE FUNDS

Of our depositors, promptness in all transactions and unexcelled facilities for handling your business in every department of banking, is the basis upon which we invite your account.
Organized in 1870.

F. E. BURGESS, President.
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier.
ELIAS LYMAN, Vice-president.
H. S. WOOD, Assistant Cashier.

CITY TRUST COMPANY

Office With the Howard National Bank
Your Earnings Go

Into the bank whether you put them there or not. If you spend all your earnings someone else deposits them. It's better to do your own depositing in an interest account in this bank.

H. C. RUTTER, Treasurer.

from the sides of the road in the middle of the highway is a good policy where permanent use of highways is desired. The accumulation from the sides of the road is almost always nothing but slimy, oozy mud, or, at best, plain dirt that becomes transformed into thick mud at every sprinkling and is washed back again into the gutters when a heavy rain comes. The scrapings do not improve the condition of the highway in the least. A better plan would be to remove the scrapings entirely from the highway and place them somewhere else. Vermont would have better dirt roads than at the present time if such a plan were to be carried out.

CONGRESSMAN GREENE'S ADVICE

(From the Barton Monitor.)
Editor Stone of the Springfield Reporter should have heard all that Congressman Greene said at the Press association banquet before disagreeing entirely with him in his expressed belief that Vermont newspapers should discuss national affairs more than now. He said frankly that his ideas on the subject had changed and that he was now looking at the matter from a different angle. His contention was that Vermont newspapers discussed State matters so exclusively that there was no means of learning where Vermont as a unit stood in regard to national questions. He said it was embarrassing, and not alone that, but oftentimes a distinct disadvantage to the State that no consensus of opinion from the State press was available as in the case of most States. The nation depends so largely upon the collective opinion of the press of different sections of the country that it leaves a sort of a blank or void when it comes to getting Vermont's opinion. In short Greene's advice was not so much to discuss Vermont's affairs less but to study and discuss national affairs more.

VERMONT IN THE LEAD.

(From the Barre Times.)
In addition to having the biggest granite plant in the world, Vermont is now said to have the biggest shoddy factory in the world, the latter being located at Springfield. And only a short time ago some prominent but misguided men were asserting that Vermont was almost exclusively given up to agriculture!
POWER PLANTS IN VERMONT.
(From the Brattleboro Reformer.)
The men who scoffed at the possibility of the establishment of big power plants in Vermont a few years ago, using the argument that the streams were too small to be of great value, are not saying much these days. This big consolidation of interests in Rutland and other counties will make use of storage basins so that there will be opportunity for the development of 10,000 horsepower. Low-priced power is bound to bring a big industrial growth in Vermont in the next few years.
SHOULD LEARN TO SWIM.
(From the Ludlow Tribune.)
Fragrant bouquets are being tossed by the State newspapers in the direction of the Randolph teacher who is teaching the boys there how to swim. Well, the man who recognizes the need of instruction in this regard, and who will deliberately give his time to imparting such instruction despite the fact that there is no such course in the regular order of things, deserves a bouquet. He is doing the boys a sensible, practical, and valuable service when he is teaching them to handle themselves in the water, for a boy or man who does not know how to swim is a pretty helpless thing in the water, and there will be less drownings if there are more swimmers.
MONEY IN GINSENG RAISING.
(From the Hardwick Gazette.)
Why don't some Vermont farmers make a fortune raising ginseng? A Wisconsin man has a half acre of ginseng from which he expects to make between \$500 and \$1,000. The dried root sells for \$1 a pound.